AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0011] as follows:

~~FIGS. 2A and 2B are~~ FIG. 2 is an explanatory ~~diagrams~~ diagram of the internal structure of a printing device of the present invention;

Please amend paragraph [0023] as follows:

~~FIGS. 2A and 2B show~~ FIG. 2 shows the internal structure of a printing device, which is an embodiment of the electrophotographic recording device having color matching processing function. In a color printer 10, a convey belt unit 11 for conveying a recording medium, for example, a recording sheet is set up. The convey belt unit 11 has an endless belt 12, which is made of a flexible dielectric material, for example, a suitable synthetic resin and can freely be rotated. The endless belt 12 is stretched around four rollers 22-1, 22-2, 22-3 and 22-4. The roller 22-1 functions as a driving roller, and a non-illustrated driving mechanism of the roller 22-1 moves the endless belt 12 counterclockwise (in the direction indicated by an arrow) at a constant speed, for example, 57 mm/s. The driving roller 22-1 also functions an AC removing roller for removing charges from the endless belt 12. The roller 22-2 functions as a trailing roller, and also functions as a charging roller for giving charges to the endless belt 12. The rollers 22-3 and 22-4 function as guide rollers, and are arranged near the driving roller 22-1 and the trailing roller 22-2. The upper running plane of the endless belt between the trailing roller 22-2 and the driving roller 22-1 makes a passage for moving a recording sheet. The recording sheets are stored in a hopper 14, and are let out one by one from the top of the

hopper 14 by a pickup roller 16. The recording sheet let out by the pickup roller 16 passes through a recording sheet guide passage 18 and is introduced from the trailing roller 22-2 side of the endless belt 12 to the recording sheet moving passage of the endless belt 12 by a pair of recording sheet feeding rollers 20, and is then discharged from the driving roller 22-1. Since the endless belt 12 is charged by the trailing roller 22-2, the recording sheet adsorbs electrostatically on the endless belt 12 when the recording sheet is introduced from the trailing roller 22-2 side to the recording sheet moving passage. As a result, the positional slippage of the moving recording sheet can be prevented. On the other hand, since the driving roller 22-1 at the discharging side functions as a charge removing roller, charges are removed from the endless belt 12 at the position where the belt 12 contacts the driving roller 22-1. Thus, charges are removed from the recording sheet when the sheet passes on the driving roller 22-1, so that the sheet is easily exfoliated from the endless belt 12 and is discharged without being wound around the belt. In the body of the device 10, four Y, M, C and K electrostatic recording units 24-1, 24-2, 24-3 and 24-4 are arranged. They are a tandem structure wherein along the recording sheet moving passage, which is the upper plane of the endless belt 12, between the trailing roller 22-2 and the driving roller 22-1, these units are in series arranged in the order of Y, M, C and K from the upstream side thereof to the downstream side thereof. The electrostatic recording units 24-1 to 24-4 use a yellow toner component (Y), a magenta toner component (M), a cyan toner component (C) and a black toner component (K), respectively, as developers. Except this matter, these units have the same structure. Therefore, the electrostatic recording units 24-1 to 24-4 successively transfer a yellow toner image, a magenta toner image, a

cyan toner image and a black toner image in a superimposition form on the recording sheet that is moving along the recording sheet moving passage, which is the upper plane of the endless belt 12, so as to form a full color toner image. Each of the units 24-1 to 24-4 is furnished with a pre-charger, an LED array functioning as an exposure device, a toner developing unit, an electrostatic transfer roller, a toner cleaner and so on, around a photosensitive drum, as is well known, to perform electrostatic photo printing according to electrophotographic process. The recording sheet, on which a full color image is formed by superimposition transfer of the toner images of four colors Y, M, C and K by means of the electrostatic recording units 24-1 to 24-4, is fed out from the driving roller 22-1 side to a heat roller type thermal fixing device 26 so that the full color image is thermally fixed on the recording sheet. The recording sheet subjected to the thermal fixing passes through guide rollers to be stacked in a stacker 27 provided in the upper portion of the body of the device. A pair of sensors 28-1 and 28-2 is arranged oppositely to the lower plane of the endless belt 12 in the convey belt unit 11 and in the direction perpendicular to the belt moving direction. In FIG. 2, only the front sensor 28-1 is drawn. The sensors 28-1 and 28-2 read toner marks optically to adjust color slippage of the image transferred onto the endless belt 12 and measure the toner density in density adjustment. Color matching processing for adjusting the color slippage and the density is classified into a non-correction mode and an automatic correction mode. The automatic correction mode is divided into a pre-printing correction mode, a periodic correction mode, and a composite mode including both of the pre-printing correction mode and the periodic correction mode. In either of the non-correction mode and the automatic correction mode, manual color matching processing can be

manually performed by manual color matching operation. Any one of these modes of color matching processing can be designated through an operation panel set up in the color printer 10, or a microcomputer which is a terminal of a client who requests printing and is connected through a network.